The wings are generally translucent on the margin, with a rounded apex. The upper radial is lacking. The subcostal is five-branched, the third, fourth, and fifth nervules being emitted from a common stalk which springs from the upper outer angle of the cell. The first subcostal nervule rises well before the end of the cell; the second from the same point from which the stalk which bears the other three nervules

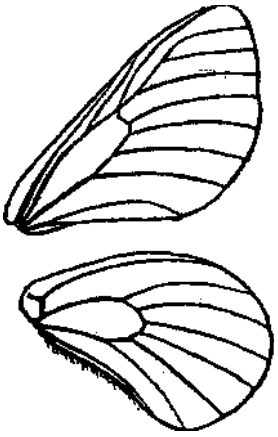

FIG. 149.—Neuration of the

Springs. The cell of the hind wing is evenly rounded at its outer extremity. The inner margin of the hind wing is more or less excavated.

Early Stages.—The egg is turban-shaped, flattened, profusely covered with small elevations, giving it a shagreened appearance. The caterpillars have very small heads. They are flattened, having a somewhat leech-like appearance; they are black or dark brown in color, marked with numerous light spots. The chrysalis is short, rounded at the head, and pupation takes place on the surface of the ground, among leaves and litter, a few loose threads of silk being spun about the spot in which transformation occurs.

The butterflies of this genus are classified with the *Papilionidæ*, because of the fact that the internal vein of the hind wings is always wanting, a characteristic of all papilionine genera.

(1) Parnassius clodius, Menetries, Plate XXXIX, Figs. 7, 9, ♂; Figs. 8, 10, ♀ (Clodius).

Butterfly.—The species may be distinguished from the following by the uniformly larger size and the more translucent outer margins of the fore wings in the male. Expanse, 3, 2.50-2.75

inches; ?, 2.50-3.00 inches.

Early Stages.—These, await study. The egg and young larva were described by W. H. Edwards in the "Canadian Entomologist," vol. xi, p. 142, but we have no account of the later stages. The caterpillar feeds on *Sedum* and *Saxifraga.*

Clodius is found upon the mountains of California in spring and early summer. It is, like all its congeners, an alpine or boreal species.